test against the most uncomfortable crowding and jostling which they had

to undergo.

If the young officer whose home is in

If the young officer whose home is in Alabama, has any race prejudice, he certainly forgot all about it as he passed through the line of soldlers on his way to General Wheeler's headquarters. He saw it was the uniform of the United States army and he cared not for the color of its wearers, grasping the hands of the ebony-hued troopers of the Ninth and Tenth cavality and expressing his thanks for patriotic welcome with as much heartiness as he displayed towards that of his own race. He and all of his men were completely overcome by the reception accorded them and tears rolled down their checks as the soldlers crowded around them.

them.

As Hobson and his party approached
Captain Grimes' battery, the men cried
out on every side to have a salute fired
in their honor. Hobson protested
against this immediately and shouted
to the artillerymen who had also
caught the infection, not to.

GENERAL MILES LEAVES

Washington for Charleston, from Whence

General Nelson A. Miles, commanding

the army, accompanied by the entire

night for Charleston, S. C., where the party will embark for Santiago. They

left over the Southern railroad at 10:43

p. m. The party consists of General

Miles, General J. C. Gilmore, Adjutant general of staff; General Roy Stone,

Colonel C. R. Greenleaf, surgeon; Lieutenant Colonels J. W. Clous, M. C. Maus

and A. S. Rowan; Major John D. Black

and Captain H. H. Whitney, At the

same time Lieutenant Colonel Michler

and a large staff of headquarters clerks who have been in Tampa, will come north to Charleston and join the party.

LOOKING TO PEACE.

will Make Overtures Within a

are Some Indications that Spi

WASHINGTON, July 7 .- All views or

the Spanish-American war were strong

y optimistic here to-day. Possibly the

President's expressed hope for peace in

ils proclamation issued last night may

have been the first basis for these ros;

views, but there was confirmatory evi-

dences coming from sources that have

so far proved to be unfailingly accu-

rate that seem to afford foundation for

the expectation that some overtures in

the direction of peace may be expected

shortly, though of course peace itself

cannot be consummated immediately.

The most significant advice was on

from Spain stating positively that with-

in the week their country would sue for

peace. It was also declared that Mar-

tinez Campos. Wevler's predecessor as captain general of Cuba and one of the

best and most reasonable minds of Spain

is to be made prime minister of the new

Spanish cabinet, which is sure to be

Spanish cabinet, which is sure to be erected within a few days on the wreck of the Sagasta cabinet. This information accords well with advices that have been coming for the past week to show that some of the European powers at least have bestirred themselves to bring pressure upon Spain to yield to the inevitable and ask for peace.

It can be stated authoritatively, however, that up to this time no overtures have been made to our government looking to peace. This fact, however, does not in any sense offset or qualify the first statements, namely, that movements in that direction are afoot in Eu-

ments in that direction are afoot in Europe. It could not be expected that th United States government would receiv kindly a suggestion that it should mak

be proper spirit. Meanwhile the war goes on satisfac-

staff of army headquarters, left

to Interfere but Encourage. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7 .- Major

VOLUME XLVI-NUMBER 274.

WHEELING, W. VA., FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1898.

PRICE TWO CENTS (ON TRANS

NOW FOR CAMARA.

Commodore Watson Has been Ordered to Prepare his Squadron

FOR IMMEDIATE SAILING FOR SPAIN.

Among his Ships are the Powerful Oregon and Iowa-Secretary Long's Order Provides that Each Ship Shall Make Her way Across the Atlantic to a Marine Rendezvous, which will be Designated in Scaled Orders-It is Expected the Arrival Off the Spanish Ports will Have a Sobering Effect Upon the Inflamed People-General Miles Starts for Santiago.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7 .- The President called a council of war to-day to meet at the white house, the purpose being to review the situation and learn exactly what present conditions are and what changes, if any, should be made in the plans for the future conduct of the war. According to one of the members it was decided to abide by the plans already laid, at least as to the general conduct of the campaign, Confirmatsion seemed to have been given to this statement later in the day when after a con-ference with the members of the war board Secretary Long announced to the waiting newspaper men that he had ordered Admiral Sampson to detach from his own command immediately the yessels to be embraced in Commodore yessels to be embraced in Commodore Watson's eastern squadron, and to direct the commodore to proceed on his mission. The yessels of the squadron will not be the same as those originally selected for the reason probably that the recent engagement with Cervera's equadron necessitated some changes. The new eastern squadron will consist of the battleships lowa and Oregon, the protected cruiser Newark and the auxiliary cruisers (carrying side armor)

lilary croisers (carrying side armor) Dixle, Yankee and Yosemite, the col-liers Leonidas and Justin, and the sup-

ply boat Delmonico. To Sail as Soon as Possible

The Iowa, Oregon and Newark are all in the south with Sampson. So is the Nosemite. The Dixie is at New York and the Yankee at Tompkinsville. The collers are at Hampton Roads with the Delimonico. The ships are to set sail as soon as they can coal and supply. They will not be required in the case of the southern vessels to come north, which would mean the loss coveral days, but will start directly from the points where they are now located. The order provides that each ship shall make her way across the Atlantic to a marine rendezvous, which will be designated in scaled orders to prevent its exposure to the slightest possible danger from the enemy, and the most that is known is that it will be at some point off the Spanish coast.

Will Have a Sobering Effect.

It probably will not be long after that Yosemite. The Dixie is at New York

It probably will not be long after that fore the American squadron will be in full pursuit of Camara with his remnant of the Spanish navy. Meanwhile the gathering of the American fleet off spanish ports is expected to have a sobering effect upon the inflamed people. The number of colliers accompanying the expedition is evidence that a long cruise lies ahead and that our naval authorities propose to be caught in an such position as was Camara at Fort Said—obliged to submit to a requisal of coaling privileges. A telegram received at the state department this afternoon announced that Camara was still lying with his squadron at Suez, the southern and eastern entrance to the canal. The torpedo boats Osada, Proserpina and Audaz, which were yesterday reported at Pharo, Portugal, arrived to-day at Cadiz, their home port. Admiral Dewey has been notified of all these movements. sobering effect upon the inflamed peo

A GREAT OVATION

Extended Hobson and His Fellow Heroes on Entering the American Lines. OFF JUGURA, July 7.—In the ex-

change effected to-day, besides Lieutenant Hobson, were the following: Osborne Deignan, Coxswain; George

F. Phillips, machinist; John Kelly, wa ter tender; George Charette, a gunner's mate; Daniel Montague, seamen; J. Murphy, coxswain; Randolph Clausen, coxswain

As Hobson and the men of the Mer rimac approached the first line of trenchments occupied by the rough r ers, low murmurs ran from one end the line of cowboys and eastern at letes to the other and by the time t letes to the other and by the time the returning party reached them every man was on his feet, refusing to be restrained by the admonishing of the officers, cheering wildly and rushing over every obstacle that chanced to be in their way in their efforts to reach Hobson and his party and grasp them by the hand. The released prisoners were soon and his party and prisoners were soon band. The released prisoners were soon surrounded and compelled to stop to receive the greetings, congratulations and vigorous, heartfelt handshaking of men wigorous, seen before. Sunburned rous, heartfelt handshaking or man-had never seen before. Sunburned drymen who had spent their lives in saddle on the plains of Arisona, New ico or other western states or ter-tles and who did not know the difference between a ship's maintop, bilge or keel, threw their arms around the sailor boys and literally dragged them over the entrenchments, all the tim-sending out wells that under other cir cumstances would have struck terror to hear's even as gallant as those of the Merrimac heroes. No mountain fastness of the west ever resounded with shouts from an Indian war dance that equalled the wild outbreak of American spirit that occurred at this meeting of the sallers who did their duty with every Spanish gun in the harbor trained on them and the hardy men, who, from the day of their arrival on the island of Cuba have fought their way over the bodies of their own dead and wounded to the very gates of the city that they will gladly storm again when ordered to do so.

The Seventy-first New York volunumstances would have struck terror to

The Seventy-first New York volunteers, near the rough riders, was the next regiment to fall upon Hobson and his men and almost immediately the Ninth and Tenth cavairy, both colored regiments, joined in the general en-thusiasm and cheer after cheer prose Hobson and his companions forced ir way through the lines of white I colored soldlers,

colored soldlers, obson, so far as possible, grasped hand extended toward him and her he nor his men made any pro-

EXTRA---6 A. M.

WAITING FOR TORAL'S RFPLY. The Spanish Commander in Santiago Has Been Given More Time to Consider the Advisability of Capitalating.

Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) BEFORE SANTIAGO, via Playa del Este, July 7, 7 p. m .- General Toral, the Spanish commander in Santiago, has been officially informed by General Shafter of the complete destruction of the Spanish fleet, and that the American warships are now free to co-operate with the army in the reduction of Santiago. He has been given such time as ne may deem proper to consider the advisability of capitulating with his gar-

CONSTRUCTING ENTRENCHMENTS

At Hanila - Spaniards are Deluding Themselves that a Force is En Route From Cadis to Annihilate Americans.

HONG KONG, July 7. - A dispatch rom Manila, under date of July 4 says the rebels are practically doing nothing, out the Spaniards are strengthening their position, destroying huts and woods and constructing entrenchments. The authorities have enacted a penalty of \$1,000 against anybody who shall

raise the price of provisions.

The Spaniards assert that, despite the loss of the water works, there will be no famine during the rainy season. They are confident that an ample force from Cadix will arrive soon, and annihilate the Americans, and they still hope to conciliate the natives. In the mean-time, they declare that they will endure patiently whatever comes, and resist to the attermost.

TROOPS EMBARKING

At Charleston-About 5.000 will be Sent

to Santiage. CHARLESTON, S. C., July 7. — The Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Sixth Illinois and Second Wisconsin regiments arrived

here to-day.

During the day active preparations for transferring troops to the Yale and Co-

transferring troops to the Tale and Co-lumbia were begun.

To-morrow the troop ship Resolute will arrive here. She will be followed in a few hours by the steamers Duchess and "Number Thirty," thus providing transportation for 5,000 men.

EX-MINISTER MORET'S VIEWS

On the War-Says Spain Can Only Expect Fresh Defeats. LONDON, July 8.—Dispatches from

the continental capitals still talk of European intervention in the Hispano-American war. France is being repre-sented as taking the initiative, and Ger-many and the other powers as declining

many and the other powers as decilning to interfere.

By way of Berlin comes an interview with Senor Moret, former Spanish minister of the colonies, advocating that Spain should sue for peace, "because it is ridiculous even to suppose that she could tire ou the United States," and because Spain "can only expect fresh defeats, placing her in a worse position than ever."

Senor Moret said it was imperative that the United States should issue victorious out of its first war with a foreign power, because its social problems and surplus wealth compelled it to pursue a policy of expansion.

ANNEXATION A FACT.

who have been in Tampa, will come north to Charleston and join the party. The start will be made from Charleston on the first day after the general and his staff arrives. This may be either the Yale or Columbia, which are taking on troops there. If the troops are ready to start before the party arrive they will go on and the general will follow on the Resolute or one of the other steamers to sail after the Yale and Columbia. It is expected that the party will be at Sanilago the early part of next week.

On the eve of his departure General Miles expressed satisfaction on starting to join the troops. He spoke of the sacrifices and hardships they had passed through recently and of those yet to come. It has operated severely against the general officers, and General Miles feels that he, too, is not entirely invulnerable in a country of heat, swamp and disease. But he his a strong physique, his muscles are as hard as iron, and he goes expecting to stand a good deal of knockabout service. General Miles himself has no other purpose in going to Santiago than to look over the military situation and to strengthen the hand of Shafter. There is no intention on his part to take in any manner from the glory that Shafter of his command unless the latter's physical condition is such as to demand some such action. The President Signs the Resolutions
Passed by Congress and Hawati is now
a Part of the United States.
WASHINGTON, July 7.—It was by a

eremony of the simplest character that the resolutions annexing the Hawailan Islands to the United States this evening were finally enacted into law. It occurred in the cabinet room of the executive mansion, and only six persons besides President McKinley were pres

At twenty minutes before 7 o'clock Alonzo H. Stewart, assistant door-keeper of the menate, arrived at the while house with the engrussed copy of the resolutions, signed by Speaker Reed utes later a little group was gathered about the cabinet table to witness the completion of this important legislation.

completion of this important legislation. Those who comprised the group were Mrs. McKniley. Secretary Cortelyou, Captain B. F. Montgomery, of the signal corps, who is in charge of the war room at the white house, Captain Charles Leffler, the President's confidential measurer of Canton, the President's home city. Precisely at 7 o'clock the President Affixed to the resolutions these words, which made them law: "Approved, 1888, William McKinley."

Before rising from the table, the Present and approved the general deficient.

William McKinley."

Before rising from the table, the Presdent also approved the general deficienty bill, the last of the great appropriation measures passed by the present

The President presented to Mr. Stewar the pen with which he had signed th Hawaiian resolutions, and it will be preserved by him as a souvenir of an a that will make history for the Unite States.

Minister Hatch, of Hawali, arrived a Minister Hatch, of Hawali, arrived at the state department at 11 o'clock today and held an extended conference with Secretary Day on the consummation of the annexation of Hawali to the United States. The Hawalian authorities had taken steps to convey the good news at the earliest possible moment to Hawali. Mr. Hatch sent extended official dispatches to the Hawalian agent in San Francisco to be forwarded by the steamer Almada sailing for Hawali on the 13th. Mr. Lorin M. Thurston the Hawalian commissioner goes with Mr. Hatch, but will wait until the 18th, to take the steamer Rio de Janeiro for Hawali. It is understood also that Mrs. Dominis, former queen in Washinger party, who have been in Washing for many months, contemplate tal

ing an early steamer for Hawaii.

Minister Hatch and Mr. Thurston expressed the deepest satisfaction at the favorable outcome of this long struggle. As they entered the state department to-day they received congratulations on every hand. Mr. Thurston remarked that it felt good to be an American. It is the view of the Hawaiian authorities that Hawaii becomes a part of the United States on the moment the President attaches his signature to the resolution. The annexation is said to be complete without any furng an early steamer for Hawait. ture to the resolution. The annexation is said to be complete without any fur-ther action, here or in Hawaii. At the same time it is possible that the Ha-walian legislature may pass a resolu-tion similar to the one passed by our THE IMPORT OF IT

Why Destruction of the Alfonso XIII is Rejoiced Over

BY OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

When the Maine Entered Havana Har bor She was Moored to the Bnoy When That Ship Had Berthed-It is Believed That the Officers of the Alfonso Planted the Infernal Machine that Destroyed the American Ship-Grand Hunt to Made by Navy Through West Indies for Spanish Craft Scattered Through Coves.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7 .- Com munication between Washington and the fleet off Havana being more diffi-cult than with the fleet off Santiago, possibly accounts for the failure up to this time to receive official confirmation of the newspaper report of sinking off Mariel yesterday of the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XIL. While not a great or powerful ship, the Al-fonso XII was a serviceable cruiser. The naval officers would rather hear of her destruction than that of any vessel remaining in the Spanish navy.

She occupied the berth of the Maine, and when the latter entered Havana harbor it was to the Alfonso's buoy that harbor it was to the Alfonso's buoy that the Maine was moored, while the cruiser moved her berth to the next station above. While it has never been established who planted the infernal machine which destroyed the Maine, the officers of the Alfonso XII never have been cleared of suspicion, for it is said what the only practicable means of planting the mine in the position where it must have lain would have been through some agencies on the Alfonso XII.

The navy is preparing for a grand hunt throughout the West Indies. There are a number of Spanish war craft left, scattered through coves on the Cuban coast and lying in obscure little harbors in the West Indian islands. These are to be hunted down and captured or destroyed and the movement is to begin immediately.

One of the purposes of the conference of the war board was to get the army and navy more closely together and refute the statements that have been published to the effect that serious friction exists between the two arms of the service. On this point Secretary Long to-day expressed himself as follows:

"There is not the slightest foundation for the suggestion of anything
but the best feeling between the army
and the navy. Each rejoices in the
splendid heroism and success of the
other. They are ready to co-operate for
the honor of the flag at any time and
anywhere. As to the two departments,
the war department is always ready to
help the navy department if it should
seed anything, and the navy department has been very glad to aid the
war department by the loan of its best
couting vessels for transports and in
every other way.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Insurgents Steadily Gaining Ground The insurgents Steadily Gaining Ground.
They Are Bringing up Sirty Cannons to
Add Them in the Assault on the Spanish
Lines—A Successful Ruse.
(Copyright, 1888, by the Associated Press.)
MANILA, June 30. via Hong Kong,

July 7.—There is no material change in the aspect of affairs here. The Span lards are strongly posted about the out-skirts of the town and also along the skirts of the town and also along the whole length of the conduit of the water works, eight miles inland. It is believed the Spaniards only hold the water works on suffrance, because the insurgents pickets hold sway everywhere and could easily raid and wreck the conduit. But the insurgents are extremely anxious to conciliate the neutrals, and therefore refrain from causing horirble privation.

The insurgents have never employed cannon before Manila, but they are now bringing up sixty guns with the intention of making a cimultaneous rush upon the Spaniah intrenchments at Santa Mess. Santa Ana and Malato, thus rendering the other positions of the Spaniards untenable and by a single

thus rendering the other positions of the Spanlards untenable and by a single coup drive the Spanlards inside the cita-del with a minimum of destruction to non-combatants and property. It is ex-pected that it will take a week to bring the guns along, as they have to make he guns along, as they have to make etours through a difficult part of the ountry, and it is not desirable to hurry The American troops are expected

The American troops are expected here momentarily, and then probably there will be a quick finish of the war. The insurgents in the large camps at The insurgents in the large camps at Malabon, Caloocan, Francisco Marquina, San Pedro and Paranaque are in excellent spirits and perfectly orderly They are delighted with a successful ruse which they recently adopted to draw the Spanish fire. This method is by firing crackers in the darkness in the woods near the Spanish positions. The explosion of the crackers resembles the rattle of musketry and causes the Spaniards to open fire and waste their ammunition.

bles the rattic of musserry and cases the Spaniards to open fire and waste their ammunition.

General Monet, the Spanish commander at Macabobo, has escaped there in a cance, bringing with him the family of Captain General Augusti from Macabobo, where the captain general sent them when the American fleet arrived here, believing that the matives of that part of the country were loyal.

General Monet had a terrible voyage, He ran the gauntlet of the insurgent troops along the river banks, and when challenged replied by pretending to be an insurgent boat convoying prisoners to Cavite. He was frequently ordered to stop, refused to do so, was fired upon by sentries, was chased sind finally reached the open bay in a squall. He and his party were starving and nearly perished. rished. The Spanish general alleged that he

The Spanish general alleged that he left the Spanish troops in a strong position, but that he wants reinforcements. A river steamer from Bulacan to-day ran the blockade, bringing 200 refugees, women and children.

The Spaniards are employing gangs of natives, armed with axes and machetes, to destroy the woods in the outskirts of Manilia.

TRANSPORTS AT HONOLULU. Troops take a Sea Bath and then Provid-

HONOLULU, June 29, via SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—The steamship China, of the Manila transport fleet. reached this port from San Francisc on the morning of the 23rd, one day ahead of the other vessels of the fleet The China steamed shead of the Zealandia, Colon and Senator in order

people on the wharf. The troops swarmed the decks and riggins of the Chisa. Brigadier General Greene immediately sent his adjutant to the wharf with his compliments to United States Consul General Haywood and President Dole, who was on the wharf, and invited them on board.

At 9 o'clock the soldiers were allowed to so ashore, and were marched to Walkiki, where every man took a sea bath. The men were then marched to town and at 1 o'clock they were provided with a feast on the executive grounds. This function was carried out precisely on the lines of one of the first expedition. Ladles waited on the tables. Officers were entertained at the military headquarters. There was an abundance of food and refreshments for everybody.

At 6.20 o'clock of the same day the Zealandia, Colon and Senator were sighted. It was quite late when the vessels reached the harbor. Crowds on the wharves cheered the vessels as they entered port and the men on the transports raponded vigorously. By midnight all anchored for the night.

The men were landed the next day and were entertained by the citizens of Honolulu. The expedition sailed for Manila on the 3th.

The United States monitor Monterey and the collier Brutus arrived from San Diego on the 3th instant. They left the latter port on the 11th. The Monterey experienced a heavy northeyest well nearly all the way. She ran under her own steam until the 19th, when the Brutus continued to tow her. The Monterey reached port with about 300 tons of coal in her bunkers. Her officers and men were kept thoroughly dry.

The Monterey recoaled here and was ready for sea yesterday. Her departure

expectations the quarters of both officers and men were kept thoroughly dry.

The Monterey recoaled here and was ready for sea yesterday. Her departure was delayed by the Brutus, whose engines require an overhauling. Both vessels left for Manila to-day.

Previous to his departure the captain of the Brutus purchased several surf boats and engaged a number of 'Hawallans to man them. The boats will be used at sea when necessary, to transfer coal to the Monterey.

To Carry the News to Hawaii. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—Secre-tary Long to-day gave orders for the departure of the Philadelphia from Mare Island for Hawaii. She will carry the flag of the United States those islands and include them within the union. Admiral Miller commanding the Pacific station, who is now at Mare Island, will be charged with this function of hoisting the flag that was hauled down by Commissioner Blount. The ship will be ready for sea in a very few days under the secretary's orders, and should make the trip in a week. Meanwhile the President will appoint a commission immediately to frame the laws necessary for the changed condition of affairs in Hawaii. This must be done before the adjournment of congress, as the commissioners are subject to confirmation. the Pacific station, who is now at Mare

LATEST FROM DEWEY.

No Truth in Rumor of His Firing on

German Vessel. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.-The last advices from Admiral Dewey, received here were dated July 4. they make no mention of trouble with Germany, the rumor that he had fired on a German vessel is pronounced baseless. No advices could have reached a cable station since July 4.

The navy department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Dewey: Cavite, July 4, via Hong Kong, July 7,-United States troops have landed and have been comfortably housed at Cavite, Luzon Island. Insurgents still active. Aguinaldo proclaimed himself president of the revolutionary republic on July 1.

(Signed.)

ARMS FOR GOMEZ.

Two Expeditious Make a Successful Landing of Supplies for Cubans.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—The war department admitted for the first time to-day that two expeditions, one on the Florida and another on the Fanita, had successfully proceeded from Florida ports in central and western Cuba, where large quantities of arms and ammunition were landed for Gen-

eral Gomes' command.

This is the first time that arms have got to Gomes and his men in the western sections as the first expedition equipped Garcia and his men around

equipped Garcia and his men around Santiago.

The Florida and Fanita left some time ago, but the greatest care in order that a premature publication might not jeopardize the safety of those on board as well as the delivery of the guns. The time of danger is now past, however, and the full stock of guns, ammunition and supplies is in the hands of General Gomez' troops,

TWO BIG CAPTURES Of Spanish Schooner and Lighter with

Provisions of Various Kinds.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—The

war department has received a telegram from General Shafter's headquarters, stating that the auxiliary cruise Osceola has captured a Spanish lighter loaded with provisions and valued a

KEY WEST, Fla., July 7.-Not The small Spanish schooner Gallite, loaded with lumber hard wood, chickens, plgs and provisions of various kinds, has been captured by the auxiliary gunboat Eagle, and was brought in here to-day. The capture was effected on Tuesday last, of Cape Popo, Isle of Pines.

Auglo-American Alliance. LONDON, July 7 .- The Ear of Rose

bery, presiding at a lecture given at bery, presiding at a lecture given at the Colonial Institute to-night, speaking on "The English-Speaking Bruther-hood," warmly advocated an Anglo-American understanding, which would be fraught, he said, with the best degli-nles for makind. "We must be prepar-ed," said Lord Rosebery, "to hold our ed." said Lord Rosebery, "to he own, though not necessarily by the great struggle for the division the great strugge for the avision of the orwid which seems pending. Naturally we look upon the United States as seek-ing interests and having sympathies more coincident with our own, but it is unnecessary to draw a formal bond of addition.

Fortifying Spanish Coast.

GIBRALTAR, July 7.—Spain has decided to erect new batteries with modern ordnance on Breen Island, opposite Gibraliar. Two batteries of artillery have arrived at Algorias, and will be placed on Cabrita Point.

NEW HORRORS

Confront the Refugees who Fled From Santiago

FEARING THE BOMBARDMENT.

They are now Suffering for Food and General Shafter Has Limited Means for Appensing Their Hunger-Rich and Pour Cultured and Ignorant Huddled Together with Gaunt Despair Written on Their Countenances - Pathotic Sights Witnessed on All Sides.

EL CANEY, NEAR SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 6, 4 p. m., by the Associa-ted Press Dispatch Boat Wands, via PORT ANTONIO and KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 7, 10:45 a. m.—Between 12,000 and 15,000 innocent victims of the war have fied here in wild panic to escape the terrors of the threatened bumbardment, and they are now confronted by the horrors of starvation. In their helpless confusion they are appealing to General Shafter for succor. Most of them are foreigners, principally French, or with an admixture of foreign blood, and their interests are being looked after by their consuls. When they were informed yesterday that General Toral refused to consider the question of refused to consider the question of surrendering they swarmed out of the north gate of the city all day and trudged through the city all day and trudged through the blaxing sun over the road which in places was ankloden in mud. Tottering old men and women were supported by children and mothers with babes at their breasts, struggled on toward El Caney, San Luis and other towns. Most of them came here last night, and over 5,000 of them slept in the village, which under ordinary circumstances hardly accommodates three hundred people. They were crowded together in the houses, upon the veranticity these who had been over-

At daylight those who had been overtaken by darkness on the wayside began to pour in and at this hour they are
still coming. Aiready more than fitteen thousand are here. They were not
allowed to bring food with them, and
those who have money are as destitute
as those who are without. Rich and
poor, cultured and ignorant, white and
black, are huddled together, choking the
passageways between the houses, all
with gaunt despair written on their
countenances.

The ignorant desire only to be fed
and the cultured want to get away, anywhere anyhow, away from the war
which has driven them from their
homes.

which has driven them from their homes.

Pathetic sights are witnessed on all sides. There are women of good birth and education, supported by frail girls who hide their faces from the vulgargaze of others, who surge about them. In the eyes of both mothers and daughters is the haunted look which wild animals have when driven to bay.

General Shafter explained to the consuls gesterday the impossibility of caring for these poor people out of the army supplies, but he did apare some rations, which were given out with aparing hands last night to the women and the feeble old men.

and the feeble old men.

and the feeble old men.

To-day Miss Clara Barton and Mr. George Jennan, of the Red Cross, offered to provide good rations if General Shafter would transport them. After consultation with the French consul, General Shafter agreed to do so. The first pack train arrived at 2 o'clock in the afterneon and was unloaded in the village square amid the clamoring cries of thousands. The better class held back, while the ignorant, especially the negresses, pressed forward frantically appealing for bread.

Captain Finlay, who commands the garrison in town, saw to it that enough food was reserved to supply those whose delicacy and good breeding restrained them from begging. Many of the better classes have offered to pay almost any price for transports to Juraguia and thence to go by our transports to some foreign port. It appears likely that some arrangements can be made to get them out of the country. A few of the best Spanish families came to El Caney, but many preferred to share the fortunes of war, while others went off northward to San Luis and other places where they have villas and estates.

Among those at El Caney are some

Among those at El Caney are some young ladles—and for that matter, some old ladles—remarkable for beauty, with classic features, large dark eyes and cich olive complexions. They would attract attention anywhere. They wear white vells over their heads, holding these partly over the face, thereby adding to, rather than detracting from, their charms.

It has been learned from the refugees that there was a regular

It has been learned from the retugees that there was a regular muting among the volunteers in Santiago the day after the fighting began. The volunteers were loud in their demands that the city should be surrendered.

FIVE PERSONS BURNED

To Death in a Boarding House Fire at Whiskey Run, Ritchie County-Oll Property Destroyed. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. SISTERSVILLE, W. Va., July 7.—A

report was received late this evening to the effect that a terrible holocaust had occurred at Whiskey Run, the new oil field in Ritchie county, which has been attracting so much attention lately. .

The story is to the effect that a boarding house, which was located near a well, had caught fire early in morning from an explosion of gas, and

morning from an explosion of gaz, and that before the people sleeping in it could be aroused, it was impossible for all of them to get out, as the building was literally a mass of flames.

The news received is very meagre, and aside from the fact that there was a fire and the number of people burned there is nothing. The two children of the person running the boarding house, and two men who had just come to the field, and whose names were not known, perished in the flames, and another person who stopped at the house is missing. The name of the boarding house proprietor is said to be Cunningham. The house, all contents and the well and a large tank of oil are all destroyed.

Weather Forcess for To-day.

Local Temperature. The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Marke and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

load coal and clear the wharf before the other vessels. The big steamship received a warm welcome. There was a large crowd of